

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

12-22-05

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Hanson, Anton E. House**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number **7610 South Ridgeland Avenue** _____ Not for publication

city or town **Chicago** _____ vicinity

state **Illinois** code **IL** county **Cook** code **031** zip code **60649**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter L. ... ISHR
Signature of certifying official

12-15-05
Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency _____
State or Federal agency and bureau

American Indian Tribe

Hanson, Anton E. House
Name of Property

Cook, IL
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER: Four-square

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation **Concrete**

Roof **Asphalt**

Walls **Concrete Block**

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance **1912**

Significant Dates **1912**

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder **Hale, Perley**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository **Burnham Library; Chicago Historical Society; Cook County Recorder of Deeds; Harold Washington Library; Newberry Library; University of Illinois at Chicago**

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property **less than one acre**

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1 16	451565 4622940	3	_____
2	_____	4	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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II. Form Prepared By

name/title **Patric D. Greene, AIA**

organization

date **November 2004**

street & number **6410 W. 127th Street**

telephone **708/385-1703**

city or town **Palos Heights**

state **Illinois**

zip code **60463**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Carole Grant Hall**

street & number **7610 South Ridgeland**

telephone **773-768-4557**

city or town **Chicago**

state **Illinois**

zip code **60649**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Hanson, Anton E. House, Cook County, IL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Hanson House, designed by Chicago architect Perley Hale and built in 1912 by Anton E. Hanson, is located at 7610 South Ridgeland Avenue in Chicago's South Shore Community about nine miles south of the Chicago Loop. The prominent residence features two stories with a raised basement and is set on an elevated site three steps up from the public walk and parkway. The combined effect of the prominent elevation and grand scale give the property a sense of presence along neighborhood streetscape. The house is set back 25 feet on the west side of South Ridgeland Avenue and measures approximately 25 feet wide by 54 feet long. To accommodate the large Four Square building footprint a land parcel 40' x 127' was assembled from one 25 foot wide city lot and the north 16 feet of the adjoining lot.¹

Exterior

The Hanson House is made of concrete block with a stucco finish. The details of the building are made of cast stone. The house faces east and features a main hip roof with wide eaves and hipped roof side dormers on the north and south elevations. A broad front porch supported by large artfully detailed concrete block columns stretches across the front facade. A portion of the porch was enclosed with an arrangement of nine casement windows between 1920 and 1930 by Hanson.² Seven wide concrete front steps finished with a center inlaid feature of dyed red concrete lead to the covered entry porch. The masonry load-bearing exterior walls are built using rusticated-face, three-web hollow concrete block above grade for the basement and the front porch. Above a horizontal band of cast stone cap molding, the first and second floor exterior walls feature smooth-face, three-web hollow concrete block dressed with a stucco finish consisting of cement and sand coating, creating a horizontal relief pattern.

The front porch and second floor balcony have a wide cast stone balustrade with

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detailed handrail on sinuous formed balusters. Horizontal cast stone cap moldings define the first and second floor lines along the north and south elevation. A projected cast stone cornice adds a subtle refinement to the exposed reinforced concrete porch beams. The high porch columns supported by rusticated block plinth bases, feature profiled cast stone moldings and capitals with four square-reliefs. The front entrance door is recessed under the porch roof. A French door arranged with flanking double hung windows is centrally located in the front dormer of the house and connects the second floor porch to the master bedroom. The rear elevation features a two story enclosed porch clad with structural clay tile finished with an appliqué of cement and sand mix and tooled to replicate the concrete block of the main house.

The windows are all double hung with the exception for the two single light fixed sash units along the south wall of the living room. The basement windows have been replaced with glass block with the exception the two windows under the front porch. The front porch enclosure added by the original owner after the home was completed in the 1920s features out swinging casement windows with out swinging operable transoms. The enclosed rear porch has been remodeled in 1996 and new replacement casement windows were installed at that time.

Interior

In the interior all of the oak flooring, oak trim, panel doors, door and window hardware are original. The interior finish and trim for the house include an original oak beam ceiling in the dining room with internal wiring for electrical fixtures. Oak floors throughout the first and second floor include an inlaid pattern accenting the dining room area. In addition the interior features three member baseboards, oak stairs, chair rails, casings, and original built-in oak wardrobes in two bedrooms.

The ground floor includes six rooms: a parlor, living room, dining room, office, kitchen, and enclosed porch. The vestibule off of the small entrance foyer provides access

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to the formal oak stairway to the second floor or a small office where the stairway to the basement is located. The living room is opposite the formal stairway. Two small windows with fixed sash are set high along the south wall in the living room. A box cove complemented with a narrow oak picture molding and recessed corner lights trim the living room ceiling. To the left and east of the living room is the octagonal parlor with a generous arrangement of out-swinging casement windows with operable transoms above. To the west of the living room is the dining room which features a triple bow window on the south wall and the original oak boxed beam ceiling. The beams are arranged in a concentric square reflecting the inlaid oak floor pattern below.

French doors on the west wall connect the dining room with the finished back porch and rear exit. North of the dining room, through an oak trimmed doorway, is the kitchen that features double-hung windows on the north wall along with oak cabinetry, a gas range, built-in dishwasher, refrigerator, and sink.

The second floor bedrooms and full bath with tub, water closet, and lavatory are accessed by a small central hall. A few steps to the east of the stairway on the second floor is the large master bedroom which features a French door flanked with double-hung windows providing direct access to the second floor porch overlooking Ridgeland Avenue. The master bedroom has two built-in oak wardrobes along the west wall and a sitting room with built-in oak cabinetry.

A second bedroom located off the opposite end of the hall on the south side also has a built-in oak wardrobe. Access to the second level of the enclosed back porch is granted through a French door on the west wall. The third bedroom at the end of the hall includes a closet and also provides direct access to the enclosed porch with stairway to the ground floor.

The basement remains an open space with small bathroom along the north wall that includes a lavatory and water closet. At the bottom of the basement stairs to the left

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along the east wall a door leads to a root cellar with concrete boxes and removable concrete lids below the floor for root vegetables.³ A stairway leading directly outside is accessed through an exit door the west wall. The heating system is a gas fired hot water boiler with the original cast iron radiators throughout the house. The boiler is not original and has probably replaced by either oil or coal fired system. The recessed corner lights installed by the owner in 1930s are intact. The other original light fixtures have been replaced and the original electrical service has been updated to 100 amps.

The Hanson House has retained much of its original architectural character, design, form and integrity. The only changes to the property have been minor. The kitchen, bathroom, and enclosed back porch have been remodeled by the current owner. The casement windows and transoms on the front of the house were replaced with wood casement windows and mullions that replicated the originals. These windows were replaced according to recommendations by the Review and Compliance Division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, which determined the Hanson House eligible for listing in the National Register in 2004.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anton E. Hanson House, designed by Chicago architect Perley Hale, is located at 7610 S. Ridgeland in the South Shore community of Chicago. The residence was built in 1912 on a small oak savanna on a slightly elevated site. The owner and contractor, Anton Hanson, removed 18 oak trees from the property before construction could begin.⁴ Built on a large parcel of two adjoining lots platted in 1875, the Hanson House was to serve as a prototype building for the future use of concrete block by Anton B. Hanson in residential buildings in his community.⁵

The Hanson House has a level of detail in its use of concrete block and cast stone that is rarely introduced in masonry construction. The broad Four-Square building is uniquely articulated with an abundance of cast stone trim giving elegance to the home's considerable scale along the streetscape. In addition, the Hanson House utilizes a blend of both rusticated and smooth face concrete block, the latter shaped to effectuate a continuous distinctive horizontal relief pattern.

One of the earliest homes built in the area, the Hanson House is one of only three concrete block homes constructed in the South Shore Community Area.⁶ Today, the Hanson House retains a remarkable majority of its original architectural integrity. Moreover, the basic form and original design of the Hanson House remains substantially unchanged.

The Use of Concrete in Building Construction⁷

Concrete was in use long before the turn of the twentieth-century. The Romans used concrete in many famous buildings including the Pantheon. Nineteenth century inventors experimented with concrete and concrete block throughout America and Europe. A number of patents were issued to inventors in the second half of the nineteenth

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century for making concrete blocks. None of these patents led to any widespread production of concrete block. Instead they were all isolated experiments that produced only a few buildings and was not widespread into mass production.

Nationally, the trend of using concrete block for low-cost commercial and domestic architecture became popular from 1905 to 1930. Literally thousands of buildings were constructed with the material. Two occurrences facilitated the production of concrete block. First, Harmon S. Palmer received a U.S. patent in 1900 for a machine to make hollow concrete blocks. Palmer's machine proved to be durable and practical in design, setting the pace for the industry. Second, the production of Portland cement was improved with firing and grinding techniques, creating an overall standardization of the material. By 1902, Palmer's plant had made approximately four hundred block-making machines and by 1907, nearly one hundred companies were competing with him.

By 1910, over one thousand companies were reportedly manufacturing concrete block in the United States. The popularity may have been national but the manufacturing was local. Many areas were often identified with a particular supplier, giving the material names to identify it locally. Concrete block was cheap, quick, and easy to make. A machine to manufacture concrete block could cost less than \$100. All an entrepreneur needed was a good supply of sand and Portland cement to begin manufacturing block. With the rapid growth of the industry in the first two decades of the 20th century, the industry also began to organize. Industry associations worked to promote the use of concrete blocks producing such publications as *Plans for Concrete Houses and Concrete Garage: The Fireproof Home for the Automobile* appeared in the 1920s. The Sears catalogues also quickly spread the news about concrete block, which was promoted as a cheap, durable, fireproof material needing little care. Concrete block was advertised as requiring no paint and little repair, and would "last practically forever." The new material was popular for garages since the automobile seemed a fairly combustible machine to its

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many new owners.

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One reason why concrete block was popular was its potential for ornament. Concrete block manufacturers could order plates for machines that produced a variety of ornamental faces for the block. The Sears Company included a whole page of ornamental plates in its catalog. The most popular ornamental plates were rockface imitating stone. Other plates included cobblestone, bushhammer edged, pressed brick, ornamental wreaths and scrolls, floral patterns, and rope moldings. By imitating quarried stone or brick that looked expensive, with a cheap and easy material to make, concrete block manufacturers rapidly sold numerous quantities of block to consumers for commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. Rockface and other ornamental concrete blocks satisfied the desire by consumers for decorative surfaces at a fraction of the cost of stone or brick. By the 1930s changes in the industry led to the decline in the local manufacture of concrete block. Large-scale manufacturers turned toward the use of cinder block with plain, smooth surfaces that was cheaper to manufacture. Builders and homeowners tastes turned from the use of ornamental concrete block to the use of cinder block for only foundation materials from the 1930s.

While early attempts at manufacturing artificial stone was a cause for some disappointment, and many early 20th century builders attempted to make artificial stone with unsuccessful results,⁸ the durability of cast stone had already been proven in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. While other building material subjected to the intense heat disintegrated or turned to powder, artificial stone remained intact and was taken up stone by stone and re-laid.⁹ Concrete block and cast stone manufacturers employed workers for commercial projects throughout the city like Benedict Stone Company's Doric colonnade and decorative details of Soldier Field using reinforced cast stone in 1924.¹⁰ However, a much smaller percentage of concrete block and cast stone products were utilized in residential construction at that time.¹¹

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The Development of the South Shore Neighborhood

The Hanson House was built in an early 1875 land subdivision in Hyde Park Township. James Stinton platted his land well before the Illinois Central Railroad built the South Kenwood station in 1881 and earlier than any other land subdivisions east of Stony Island Avenue, and south of 76th Street.¹² Residential development in the South Shore area essentially began with a small settlement named Bryn Mawr just south of the South Kenwood Station at 71st Street and Jeffery Boulevard. The South Shore area developed considerably during the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, and after the annexation of Hyde Park Township into the City of Chicago. The close proximity of the fair just to the north in Jackson Park led to land speculation and the sale of building lots in the area. By 1920, seven years after the Hanson House was completed, South Shore was in the midst of a prosperous time of residential development. In 1920 the population of South Shore was 31,832 with the Swedish-born Anton and Anna Hanson being part of the one of the two larger nationality groups in the area. A great diversity of residential development in South Shore had occurred by 1940. More than forty percent (40%) of all dwelling units were in structures with 20 or more units. Today, the South Shore community continues to maintain a sizeable population of middle class homeowners. While a large percentage of the community is living in poverty, a significant group of middle and upper class homeowners reside in the area.¹³

The Anton E. Hanson House: History and Significance

The designer, Chicago architect Perley Hale, combined efforts with the partnership of Anton E. Hanson and George F. Barton Sr. to build the Hanson House in 1912 as the private residence for Anton E. Hanson; his wife Anna; his daughter, Alice; and son Robert. Anton Ephraim Hanson was born in 1876 in Sweden. At the age of thirty-

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four, Anton Hanson, his Swedish-born wife Anna; and first child, Alice were living in a flat on 6106 South Greenwood Ave. in Chicago. Hanson was working as an electrician and contractor in 1912 when he began work on the house at 7610 South Ridgeland with his partner George F. Barton Sr.¹⁴ The partnership of Hanson and Barton owned a cement block manufacturing company located at 7012 South Chicago Avenue.¹⁵ Both Hanson and Barton were masons and members of the Order of the Mason's Grand Crossing Lodge No. 776. This social connection may explain how the two became acquainted.¹⁶

Concrete block construction was rarely used in early residential buildings in the South Shore area.¹⁷ Hanson and Barton retained architect Perley Hale to design the only other two concrete block residences in the proximity. One month after completing the Hanson House the team began construction of a 7646 South Cregier Ave., and the following year construction started on 7650 South Cregier. Both Chicago bungalows however, while also unique in the method of construction, are far less grand than Hanson's and have had alterations that have affected their integrity.¹⁸

Very little information is known of the Hanson and Barton Concrete Block Company. They did not advertise in Sweet's 1906 Indexed *Catalog of Building Construction*, however, Chicago's 1915 *Lakeside Directory* lists Hanson and Barton as contractors at their south side Chicago address.¹⁹ Neither is included in contemporary editions of A.N. Marquis's *Who's Who in Chicago* or in Chicago's *Blue Book* directories from the early 1900s.

Anton Hanson and his family moved into their new home in 1913.²⁰ The chain of title discloses that Anton owned the house he built for 61 years until his death in 1954. His daughter, Alice, conveyed her interest to the family home to her brother Robert in 1956; Robert and his wife Fern raised their six children in the house until 1974, when the Hanson House was sold to Henry and Traci Hicks. The Hicks family moved in 1983 and the Hanson House remained unoccupied for nine years. In 1992, the present owner Carol

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A. Hall, purchased the Hanson House and resides there with her daughter and grandson.²¹

Architect Perley Hale

Chicago architect Perley Hale was a native of Michigan and born in 1847. He began his study of architecture in 1866 working under the internship of architect Mr. R. Rose. In 1868 Hale established his own practice in Niles, Michigan. Four years later, he moved his office to Burlington, Iowa, where he practiced for eleven years. During his time in Iowa, he was commissioned to design and build many public buildings including schoolhouses in Iowa and Illinois, and the county courthouse in Burlington, Iowa. In 1883, Hale returned to Chicago and in 1891 maintained offices at 1019 Opera House building at the corner of Clark and Washington Streets.²² During this period, Hale received commission for a variety of projects including an addition to a building for Dr. Clark (1889), a three-story building for Mr. Wieil (1889), and a three-story and flat building for A. Hoffmann (1889).²³ In 1907, Hale had moved his offices to the Atwood Building at Clark and Madison and produced a plan book to assist contractors and builders in the selection of plans for new homes.²⁴

Hale continued to develop his practice during Chicago's period of unabated growth. Much of Hale's work throughout the city was residential with two of his homes in the Ridge Historic District, 9711 S. Winchester (1909) and 10910 S. Prospect (1912).²⁵ In addition, Hale's practice includes commercial projects like the Anheuser Busch building at 7200 South Kimbark (1908), one-half mile east of the Hanson and Barton concrete block company where Hale may have first become acquainted with his future clients.²⁶

Conclusion

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The Hanson House is a superior example of the unique use of concrete block in early twentieth century Chicago homes. It received an orange rating in the Chicago Historic Resource Survey, a designation given to properties that may be locally significant in the context of their community. The residence is a notable illustration of the contribution that the early 20th century European immigration movement made in shaping the character of the communities of Chicago. Moreover, the unique method of construction combined with the high level of cast stone detailing manifested in the design, earns the Hanson House consideration as a candidate for National Register listing under Criterion C for architecture. While many single family homes were built in Chicago in the first two decades of the 20th century, few were constructed with concrete block and fewer still maintain the high levels of architectural integrity that the Hanson House possesses.

Endnotes

¹ *Sidwell Book of Land Parcels*, 36th Edition, Atlas of Cook County, Illinois, the Sidwell Company; Chicago Title and Trust Company. Tract Search, 8/30/1974 – 9/22/2004.

² Interview with Rosemary Hanson, former resident of the Hanson House and granddaughter of Anton E. Hanson, 23 September 2004.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Sanborn Fire Insurance Map*; Maps of Cook County South Shore. NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1923 (corrected to 1929) V. 27, no. 40: pp. 19-20.

⁶ *Lakeside Directory*. Chicago: The Lakeside Press, 1915.

⁷ This section includes excerpts from the National Register of Historic Places Nomination form for Ashelford Hall, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC, 1995. The form, written by Daniel and Pamela Hansen is on file at the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Preservation Services Division. The source referenced in this particular section came from Pamela H. Simpson's "Cheap, Quick, and Easy: The Early History of Rockfaced Concrete Block Building" *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture III*, Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1989, pp. 108-118.

⁸ "Artificial Stone," *The American Architect*, v. 85, 1904.

⁹ "Artificial Stone as a Building Material," *The American Architect and Building News*, 1 Sept. 1883.

¹⁰ Thomas C. Jester, *Twentieth-century Building Materials*, New York: McGraw-Hill, c. 1995.

¹¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

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¹² Sidwell Book of Land Parcels; The Chicago Fact Consortium (Ed.) *Local Community Fact Book*, Chicago Metropolitan Area, 1938. 1990. Chicago Academy Chicago Publishers, 1995; Cook County Recorder of Deeds Office.

¹³ The Chicago Fact Consortium.

¹⁴ Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 – Population. Chicago City, Cook Co., IL, E.D. 415, sheet 9B, Lines 63-67.

¹⁵ Lakeside Directory.

¹⁶ *Chicago Tribune*. November 2, 1954, June 29, 1958.

¹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map: Map of Cook County South Shore. NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1923 (corrected to 1929), V. 27, no. 40: pp. 19-20.

¹⁸ 1912, South Book no. 6 pp. 130. Permit number A 12206, file no. 34205, South Book, pp 281, Permit number A21981, file no. 61571.

¹⁹ *Lakeside Directory*.

²⁰ Interview with Rosemary Hanson; City of Chicago Building permits; *Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910 – Population*.

²¹ Chicago Title and Trust Company; Cook County Recorder of Deeds Office. Tract Book 395-C pp. 186-187.

²² *Industrial Chicago*. Vol. 1, 1891, Good Speed Publishing Company.

²³ "Architecture, Construction, Decoration and Furnishing," *The Inland Architect and News Record*, April 1889.

²⁴ P. Hale, Catalogue of house plans for builders, 1907.

²⁵ *Historic Homes of Beverly Hills/Morgan Park*. Produced by the Beverly Hills Planning Association, n.d.

²⁶ *Chicago Historic Resources Survey*, City of Chicago, 1996.

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Chicago Title and Trust Company. Tract search, 8/30/1974 thru 9/22/2004.

City of Chicago building permits. South Book, pp. 430. Permit number A6729, file no. 19930.

dated August 5, 1912, South Book no. 6 pp.130. Permit number A12206, file no 34205, South Book, pp 281. Permit number A21981, file no. 61571.

Cook County Recorder of Deed's Office. Tract Book 395-C pp. 186-187. Document no. 20877, Plat 71, pp.9.

Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920 - Population. Chicago City, Cook Co., IL E.D. 485,
Sheet 10A, Lines 41-44.

Hale, P. Catalogue of house plans for builders, 1907.

Hansen, Daniel and Pamela. National Register Nomination Form, Ashelford Hall. Washington, DC. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1995. On file with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Preservation Services Division.

Historic Homes of Beverly Hills/Morgan Park. Produced by the Beverly Hills Planning Association, undated.

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, File Log # 013072904 with photographs of the residence.

Interview with Rosemary Hanson, former resident of the Hanson Home and granddaughter of
Anton B. Hanson. 23 September 2004.

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(8-86)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 9 Page 14 **Hanson, Anton E. House, Cook County, IL**

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Section 9 Page 15 **Hanson, Anton E. House, Cook County, IL**

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United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 10 Page 13 **Hanson, Anton E. House, Cook County, IL**

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

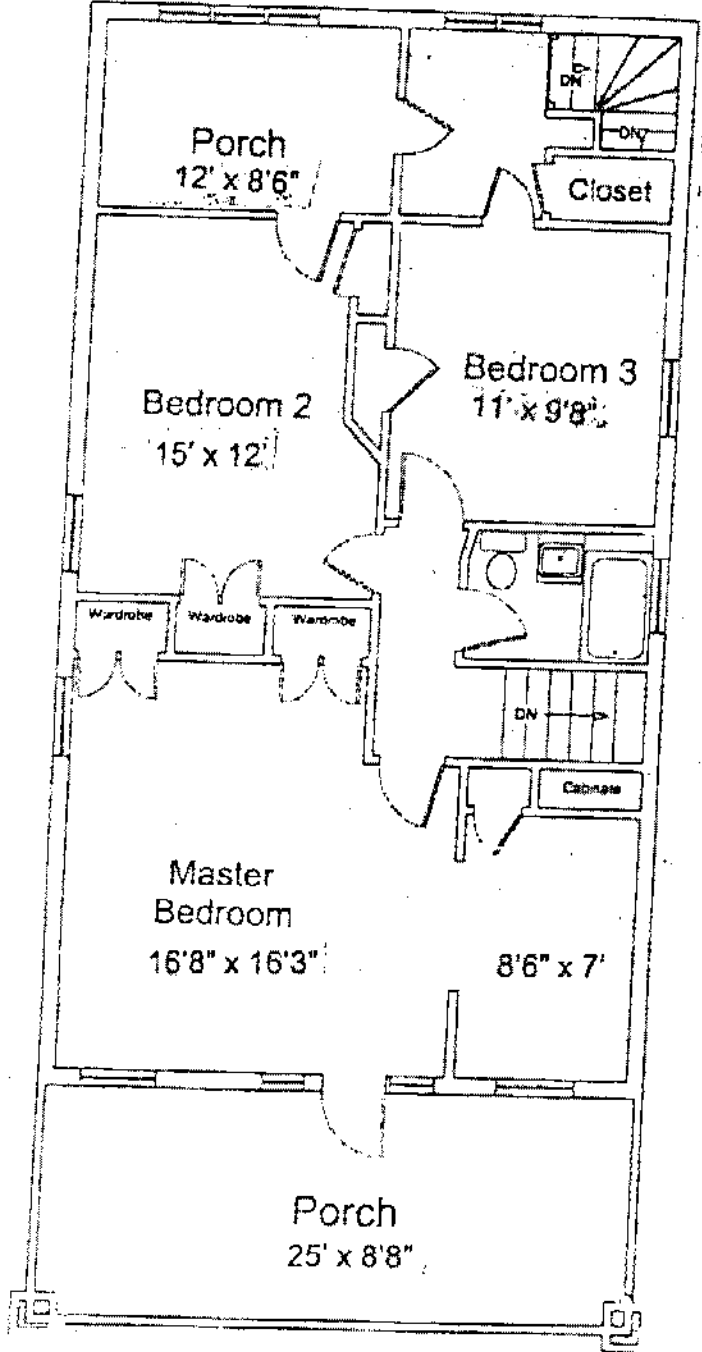
The Anton E. Hanson House is located at 7610 South Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Legal Description: All of lot five (5), the north sixteen (16) feet of lot six (6), in block eleven(11), in stinson subdivision of the east grand crossing in the southwest quarter (1/4) of section 25, township 38 north, range 14, east of the third principal meridian, according to the plat April 1, 1875 in Book 71 of Plats Page 9, as Document 20877 in Cook County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

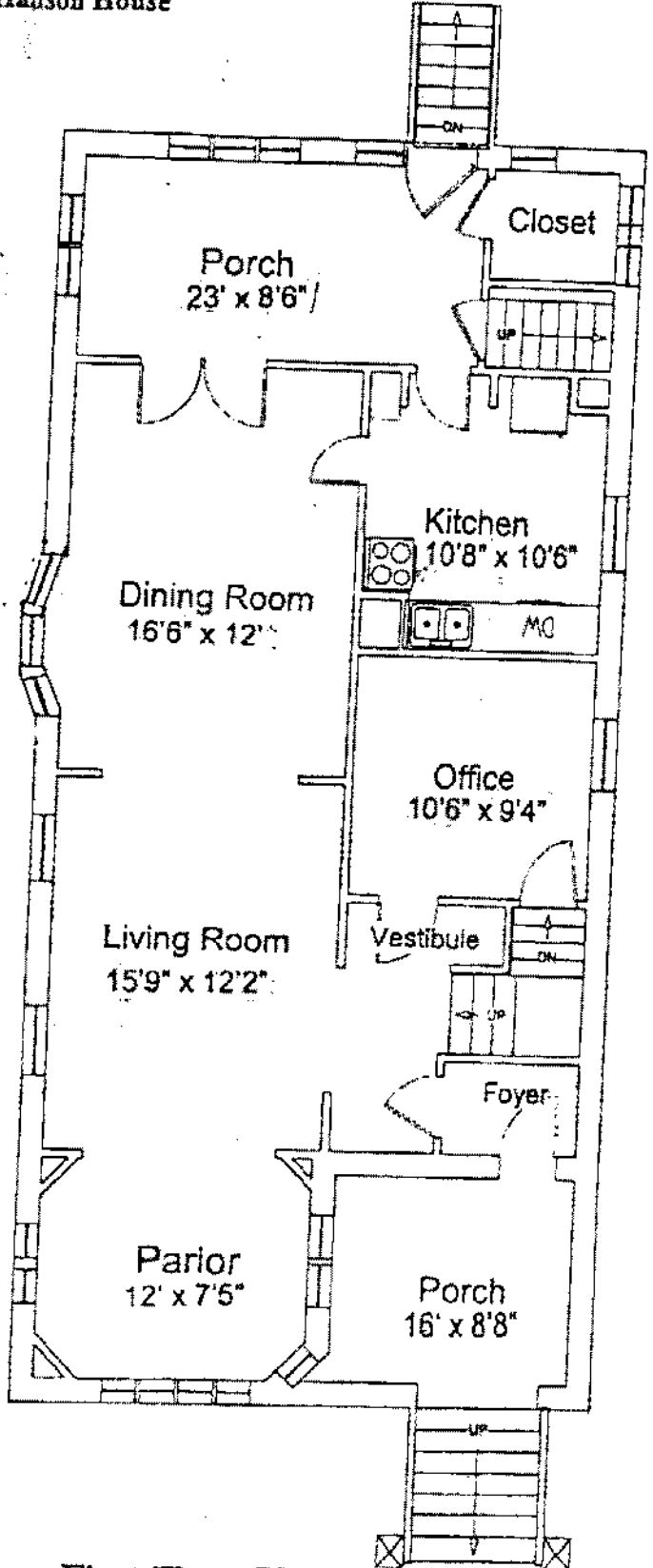
The boundaries for the Anton E. Hanson House in Chicago were chosen because they encompass the total area covered by the building and its surrounding landscape.

Antone E. Hanson House

Attachment



Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Anton E. Hanson House



Historic View, looking northwest circa 1912
Source: Rosemary Hanson; granddaughter of Anton E. Hanson



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512 • Teletypewriter Only (217) 524-7128

Voice (217) 782-4836

www.illinois-history.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Richard M. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago
Brian Goeken, Landmarks Division, Department of Planning and Development

FROM: Amy Easton, Assistant Coordinator, National Register and Survey *AHE*

DATE: September 6, 2005

SUBJECT: Preliminary Opinion on the Anton E. Hanson House, 7610 South Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

The Anton E. Hanson House, 7610 South Ridgeland Avenue, is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its method of construction. Of the many houses that were constructed in Chicago during the first two decades of the twentieth century, few were built of concrete block. The Anton E. Hanson House dressed with cement and sand coating is a unique example of concrete block construction, distinctive for its ornate cast stone detailing. The original owner and his business partner, George Barton, owned a concrete block company and commissioned Chicago architect Perley Hale to design the house. It was the first of three concrete block residences constructed in the South Shore Community Area; the other two, also built by Hanson and Barton and designed by Hale, were much smaller and less elaborate than the Hanson House.

The Anton E. Hanson House received an orange rating in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey. It maintains sufficient integrity for listing in the National Register. The period of significance is 1912, the year it was built.

Resolution
by the
Commission on Chicago Landmarks
on the
Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places
for the

Anton E. Hanson House, 7610 S. Ridgeland Ave.

**North Mayfair Bungalow Historic District,
roughly bounded by W. Foster Ave., N. Pulaski Rd.,
N. Kilbourn Ave., and W. Lawrence Ave.**

and

**Pilsen Historic District,
roughly bounded by W. 16th St., W. Cermak Rd.,
S. Halsted St., and S. Western Ave.**

December 1, 2005

The Commission on Chicago Landmarks finds that:

- the Anton E. Hanson House is an unusual cast-concrete house in the context of Chicago architecture, possesses local significance, and is eligible under Criterion C for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; and
- the North Mayfair Bungalow Historic District is a fine and consistent collection of Chicago bungalows and related buildings built predominantly in the 1910s and 20s. It is being nominated under the Multiple Property Documentation form for "Chicago Bungalows." It possesses local significance and meets Criterion A for community planning and development and Criterion C for architecture; and
- the Pilsen Historic District is significant for its architecture and history reflecting its origins as a predominantly Bohemian immigrant neighborhood in the late 19th century and its transformation into a largely Mexican-American community after World War II. The district possesses local significance and meets Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage, Social History and Industry and Criterion C for Architecture.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks that it hereby supports the listing of all three nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

encl.

cc: Alderman Todd H. Stroger, 8th Ward
Alderman Daniel S. Solis, 25th Ward
Alderman Margaret Laurino, 39th Ward
Carol Grant-Hall
Patric Greene
Daniel Bluestone
Caroline Dewitt, 25th Ward Office
Chuck Shanabruch, Historic Chicago Bungalows Association
Emily Ramsey, Historic Chicago Bungalows Association
Judy Minor-Jackson, DPD
Wendy Walker, DPD
Mary Bonome, DPD
Danita Childers, DPD
Val Zillig, DPD
Toni Deckman, Ref. # 05-01557954, # 05-01845932, # 05-01877514



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Department of Planning
and Development

Lori T. Healey
Commissioner

Suite 1600
33 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60602
(312) 744-3200
(312) 744-9140 (FAX)
(312) 744-2578 (TTY)

<http://www.cityofchicago.org>

December 2, 2005

Tracey A. Sculle
Survey & National Register Coordinator
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62702

Re: **Chicago nominations to the National Register of Historic Places for the**

- **Anton E. Hanson House, 7610 S. Ridgeland Ave.;**
- **North Mayfair Bungalow Historic District, roughly bounded by W. Foster Ave., N. Pulaski Rd., N. Kilbourn Ave., and W. Lawrence Ave.; and**
- **Pilsen Historic District, roughly bounded by W. 16th St., W. Cermak Rd., S. Halsted St., and S. Western Ave.**

Dear Ms. Sculle:

This is in response to your letters of September 15, October 31, and November 4, 2005, to Mayor Richard M. Daley and the Commission on Chicago Landmarks asking for the Commission's comments on the nominations of the properties referenced above to the National Register of Historic Places. As a Certified Local Government (CLG), the City of Chicago is given the opportunity to comment on local nominations to the National Register prior to being considered by the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council.

At its regular meeting of December 1, 2005, the Commission voted unanimously to support the National Register listings for all three nominations. The Commission's resolution is attached.

Please contact Terry Tatum of my staff at 312-744-9147 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Brian Goeken
Deputy Commissioner
Landmarks Division

Originated by:

Terry Tatum
Director of Research
Landmarks Division



Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ALASKA, WRANGELL-PETERBURG BOROUGH-CENSUS AREA,
F/V CHARLES W (Schooner),
Middle Harbor, W Float, Slip 299,
Petersburg, 05000285,
LISTED, 2/06/06

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
U.S. Court House and Post Office,
312 N. Spring St.,
Los Angeles, 06000001,
LISTED, 2/09/06

COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY,
Colorado Chautauqua,
900 Baseline Rd.,
Boulder, 06000179,
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED/LISTED, 2/10/06

COLORADO, MOFFAT COUNTY,
Castle Park Archeological District,
Address Restricted,
Dinosaur vicinity, 06000055,
LISTED, 1/03/06

COLORADO, PROWERS COUNTY,
Granada Relocation Center,
23900 County Rd. FF,
Granada vicinity, 06000180,
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATED/LISTED, 2/10/06

IDAHO, TETON COUNTY,
Hollingshead Homestead,
107 West 1200 N. Teton Cty Rd.,
Tetonia vicinity, 06000002,
LISTED, 2/09/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Hanson, Anton, E., House,
7610 S. Ridgeland Ave.,
Chicago, 06000008,
LISTED, 2/09/06

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Marywood Academy,
2100 Ridge Ave.,
Evanston, 06000007,
LISTED, 2/09/06

ILLINOIS, JACKSON COUNTY,
Fuller, R. Buckminster, and Anne Hewlett Dome Home,
407 S. Forest Ave.,
Carbondale, 06000012,
LISTED, 2/09/06

ILLINOIS, SHELBY COUNTY,
Westervelt Christian Church,
103 W. Main St.,
Westervelt, 06000009,
LISTED, 2/09/06